

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 875.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James MacCoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowler, to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit. 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,

Thos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

TAKEN up by Josiah Dixon, 2 miles from Paris, Bourbon county, on Stoner, a dark BAY HORSE, branded on the near shoulder C. S. fourteen hands high, fourteen years old, hip shot in the right hip—appraised to fifteen dollars before me.

THOMAS HUGHES. J. P.

January 26th, 1803.

TAKEN up by James Gaddie, living on the head waters of Pittman's Creek, Greene county, a BAY MARE, near four years old, she has a small white spot on her off fore leg, and a small snip, about fourteen hands high, branded O on the near shoulder; appraised to £9.

DAVID WILLOCK, J. P.

January 21st, 1803.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

HARD-WARE,

QUEENS', GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHS, KENYEN'S MILL SAWS, And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Caney fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek. 500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkton, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3500 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river. Same.

7000 do. Big and Little Laurel rivers. Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek. Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river. Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Horses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the balance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided so as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS,

near Lexington, or

GEO. CLARKE,

near Frankfort.

Kentucky, March 27, 1803. 2m

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAM'L. & GEO. TROTTER, have just received from Philadelphia an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Gla's, Tin and Queen's

Anvils, Vises, Steele, &c. &c. &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

PATENT SALT-MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING obtained a Patent from the Government of the United States, for his improved plan of making Salt, gives notice, that he intends commencing the manufacture at the Lower Blue Licks, next summer, where he will dispose of the

privilege to copy his works altogether, or in part, upon moderate terms.—Those who have considered my plan, assure me confidently, that a saving of more than one half of the labor and fuel now used, will be made in producing that article.

VAL: PEERS.

Virginia, 23rd March, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of

BOOKS,

Has just received the following:

Espinasse's Nisi Prius,

Blackston's Commentaries,

Kaine's Equity,

Fonblanche's ditto,

Washington's Reports,

Cowper's ditto,

Brown's ditto,

Salkeld's ditto,

Richardson's Practice,

Powell on Contracts,

Shepherd's Touchstone,

Perrin's Grammar,

Boyer's ditto,

Harrison's ditto,

Ferguson's Lectures,

Volney's ditto,

Duncan's Logic,

Morse's Geography,

Guthrie's Grammar,

Kaine's Elements of Criticism,

Seale & Veteri,

Sallust,

Columbian Orator,

American Preceptor,

Aesop's Fables,

Dilworth's Spelling Book,

Webster's ditto,

Columbian ditto.

Quarto Bibles,

Testaments,

Baltimore Selection of Hymns,

Newton's Hymns,

Dialogues of Devils,

Confession of Faith,

Davidson's Exercises,

Davis's Sermons,

Episcopal Prayer Book,

Free Enquiry into the origin of

Sin,

Brown's Oracle,

Presbyterian Confession of Faith,

Milton's Works,

Ossian's Poems,

Volney's Ruins,

Warville's Travels,

Sandsford & Merton,

Charlotte Temple.

Also, Maps of Kentucky.

He has also received a few copies of

Cary's Quarto Bibles,

For subscribers, who are desired to call for them.

He most earnestly requests all

those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, April 25, 1803.

KNOX COUNTY,

April Term, 1803.

John Reddick, Complainant,

v. s.

Robert Campbell surviving partner

of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the Heirs & Representatives of James

Hicks deceased, late partner in

the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Robert Campbell

and the Heirs and Representatives

of James Hicks, deceased, not having

entered their appearance here-

in according to law, and it appearing

to the satisfaction of the court

that they are not inhabitants of

the Commonwealth of Kentucky—

on the motion of the complainant by

his counsel, it is ordered that the

said defendants do appear here on

the first day of our next July term

of our said court, and answer the

complainant's bill, and that a copy

of this order be published forthwith

in the Kentucky Gazette for two

months successively, and posted up on

the front door of the court-house of

this county, and published some Sun-

day immediately after divine service at

the Presbyterian meeting-house, near Standford.

A copy. Attest,

Richard Ballinger, c. k. c. o. s. & c.

MAPS

OF THE</p

(BY AUTHORITY.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES;
At the SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

More effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever an increase of the militia of the territory, or other circumstances, shall in his opinion make it necessary, to lay off the said militia into additional companies, battalions, regiments, or legions and brigades, and shall appoint and commission, during pleasure, the proper officers for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, shall when he may deem it necessary, appoint the proper officers, to compose at least one troop of cavalry, one company of artillery, one company of light infantry, and one company of grenadiers or riflemen, to each legion, which officers shall proceed by voluntary enlistment, within their legion, to complete their company or companies with the least possible delay, and every person belonging to the said company shall wear, while on duty, such caps, or hats, and uniforms, to be purchased at their own expence, as the commanding officer of the brigade, to which they belong, shall determine, and direct; and the said companies shall perform the same routine of duty, and be subject to the same rules, regulations, penalties, and orders, as the rest of the militia; the President may, nevertheless, order them, or any of them, out on duty, as occasion, in his opinion, may require, by entire companies. That no person belonging to any battalion company, shall, under colour of enlisting into any company to be made up by voluntary enrolment, be excused from doing duty in the infantry, and in the company in which he had been enrolled, or might be enrolled, until he shall have equipped himself for service, in such volunteer company, according to law, and shall have produced a certificate thereof, from the commanding officer of such company, to the commanding officer of the battalion company, to which he did or might properly belong; and no person having enlisted in any volunteer company, shall be permitted to withdraw himself from the same, under the penalty of ten dollars, unless in case of removal from his legionary district, to be recovered as other fines imposed by this act, upon the evidence of the commanding officer of the company, from which he shall so withdraw; which commanding officer shall return all such cases to the first battalion court of enquiry, that shall sit thereafter. And the commanders of the respective legions, shall direct, by order, to the different commanders of battalions, to what battalions the different volunteer companies shall be attached, and shall parade with on battalion duty; and shall direct how they shall be posted on legionary parades, unless differently ordered by the brigadier general.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That where any battalion or company districts, or alteration in districts actually laid off, may hereafter be found necessary, the commanding officers of legions shall assemble the commanding officers of battalions and companies at some fit and convenient place, and may proceed to lay off or alter any such battalion or company districts, which districts shall in all cases be designated by certain lines and bounds, and recorded by the clerks of the respective courts of enquiry.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of the companies to proceed forthwith to divide their companies into divisions by ballot, from one to ten, for the purpose of regular routine of duty when called into actual service, and to return a roster of each division, and its number or rotation, within fifteen days thereafter, to the commanding officer of his battalion, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the commanding officer of the regiment or legion; who shall direct the same to be recorded by the clerk of the court of enquiry. The same regulations shall be observed by every commanding officer of a company, battalion and legion or regiment, on the subsequent enrolment of any person therein, unless such person shall produce a certificate of his having been before drawn for the above purpose, in which case he shall be enrolled accordingly; and any militia man removing out of the bounds of one company into another, shall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who shall give him a discharge, certifying the facts wherein he was arranged, an' whether he had performed his tour of duty or not, and also the time and date of such service, which certificate the said militia man shall produce to the captain or commanding officer of the company into whose bounds he shall so have

removed, within ten days after his settlement, and such officer is hereby required to assess fines, incurred under this act in such battalion, and such courts of enquiry shall be held in the months of May, August and November, in each year, at some convenient place within the county, to consist of the commanding officer of the battalion, and the commanding officers of companies, which shall belong, or to be attached to such battalion, or a majority of them, who shall take the following oath, to be administered by the presiding officer, and afterwards by another officer of the court to him: "I will truly and faithfully enquire into all delinquencies which appear on the returns, to be laid before me, and will assess the fines thereon, as shall seem just, without favor, partiality, or affection, to help me God." The presiding officer shall then lay before the said court, all the delinquencies, as directed by law, whereupon, they shall proceed to hear and determine. And there shall moreover, be legionary courts of enquiry for the assessment of fines incurred by the officers of the legion, and for other duties, required by this act; such courts of enquiry shall be held by the appointment of the commanding officer of the legion, in not less than ten, and not more than twenty days, after the battalion courts of enquiry, in every year, and moreover, one legionary court extraordinary, shall be, in like manner appointed, and held, during the month of March, in the present year, & for the purpose of appointing the company musters of the year, and for appointing a clerk, provost martial, and collector, as herein after directed, and for other duties, by this act prescribed, the said legionary courts of enquiry to consist of the commanding officers of the legion, battalions, and companies, or a majority of them who shall take an oath, in manner and form, as prescribed above; the commanding officer of the legion, shall then lay before the said court, all delinquencies, directed by law, whereupon they shall proceed to hear and determine. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer of every such court of enquiry, to return to the next legionary court of enquiry, all delinquent officers, failing to attend the preceding court, to be proceeded against according to law. The legionary court of enquiry, may for good cause shewn, remit any fine imposed by the battalion court, last preceding; the said court, may also exempt any militia man from duty, on account of bodily infirmity, and may again direct such person to be enrolled, when able to do duty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every officer appointed or who may hereafter be appointed, and commissioned in manner aforesaid, shall, previous to entering on the execution of his office, take the following oath, (to be administered by a justice of the peace or the court of the county in which the officer resides) to wit: "I do swear that I will support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of in the militia of the district of Columbia, to the best of my skill and judgment, to help me God." If the said oath be administered by a justice of the peace, it shall be his duty to certify the same to the court of his respective county, there to be entered of record by the clerk.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commanding officers of companies, shall enrol every able bodied white male, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, (except such as are exempt from military duty) by the laws of the United States, resident within his district; and that in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of any person enrolled, intended to be enrolled in any company, the party questioned shall prove his age to the satisfaction of the legionary court of enquiry, within whose bounds he may reside; and it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such white male as aforesaid, and all those who shall from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as before excepted,) shall come to reside within his bounds, and shall, without delay, notify such person of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer, by whom such notice may be proved.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, upon complaint for misconduct lodged with the department of war, in writing, by any one or more commissioned officers, may at his discretion cause to be arrested any major-general or brigadier-general, and order a court martial, to be composed of all the other general officers, field officers, and captains, or so many of them (having regard to seniority) as shall amount to thirteen, in the militia of the territory; which court martial shall proceed in the same way, and under the same restrictions, as is hereafter provided for the trial of field officers. And any major-general or brigadier general, for misconduct within their own knowledge, or upon complaint lodged in writing, by any commissioned officer, shall have power to arrest any lieutenant colonel commandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector, and major, or any other inferior officer; and the commanding officer of the division or brigade, shall order a court martial, for the trial of such lieutenant colonel commandant, aid-de-camp, brigade inspector, to be composed of one brigadier general, and as many lieutenant colonel commandants, majors, and captains, as shall make up a number not less than thirteen; and such courts martial shall proceed to hear and determine on all offences under this act, and may censure or cashier any officer so tried; which sentence shall be final, when approved by the President of the United States. And any brigadier general, lieutenant colonel commandant, or major, for misconduct in any captain or subaltern, within his own knowledge, or upon complaint lodged in writing, by any commissioned officer, may arrest such captain or subaltern; and the brigadier or commanding officer of the brigade shall order a brigade court martial, for the trial of such captain or subaltern, to be composed of one or more field officers, and a sufficient number of captains and subalterns to make up a number not less than thirteen; and such courts martial shall proceed to hear and determine on all offences under this act, and may censure or cashier any officer so tried; which sentence shall be final, when approved by the President of the United States. And for obtaining the necessary evidence for the trials aforesaid, the President of the United States, or the presiding officer of the court martial, (as the case may be) shall issue his summonses; and every person so summoned, failing to attend and to give evidence, shall be subject to, and may be tried by a court martial; and if an officer, may at the discretion of a court martial, be cashiered or fined, not exceeding six months pay, as by law allowed, and if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, or a person not enrolled, to be reported to the court of enquiry of the regiment, or legion, to which he shall belong, or within whose bounds he shall reside, and be then subject to such fines and penalties, as they may think proper to inflict, not exceeding forty dollars.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a muster of each troop of cavalry and company of militia, comprehending the companies made up by voluntary enrolment, once in every month, except the months of January, February, March, May, October and December in each year, to be appointed by the respective legionary courts of enquiry, at such places as may be deemed most convenient within the county, and that the time and place for the musters aforesaid, shall be fixed by the first legionary court of enquiry, which is held next after the passing of this act, subject to such changes as future legionary courts of enquiry may think proper; and there shall be a muster for exercise and inspection of each battalion, in the month of May, in every year, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade to which the legions belong, the officers, thus assembled, shall each continue three days, and no longer; every time they are so called out, the eldest officer present shall call the roll on each day, and report the delinquencies to the succeeding legionary court of enquiry, and every officer failing to attend such meeting, on being summoned, not having a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged of by the court of enquiry, shall forfeit and pay, for each day he shall fail to attend, ten dollars, to be appropriated as other fines are by this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the respective legionary courts of enquiry, shall annually appoint by ballot a clerk and provost marshal, who shall attend the courts herein before directed to be held; the clerk shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of such courts, as also of the roster returned by the several captains or commanding officers of companies, for regular routine of duty, and shall make out for the collector, a fair list of all the fines assessed by the legionary and battalion courts, and one other list which shall be retained by the clerk, on which list the collectors receipts shall be taken; the said lists shall be made out and delivered to the collector in fifteen days after each legionary court of enquiry, and shall perform all other duties required by this act, and together with the provost marshal, shall receive such allowance, to be paid out of the fines, as the legionary courts shall think reasonable.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all fines incurred under the act of Congress, passed at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, and not then returned to the officers thereby authorized to collect the same, shall be returned to the first legionary court of enquiry which shall be held in the respective counties, to be by them proceeded with as in the case of fines by this act assed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a muster of each troop of cavalry and company of militia, comprehending the companies made up by voluntary enrolment, once in every month, except the months of January, February, March, May, October and December in each year, to be appointed by the respective legionary courts of enquiry, at such places as may be deemed most convenient within the county, and that the time and place for the musters aforesaid, shall be fixed by the first legionary court of enquiry, which is held next after the passing of this act, subject to such changes as future legionary courts of enquiry may think proper; and there shall be a muster for exercise and inspection of each battalion, in the month of May, in every year, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the brigade to which the legions belong, the officers, thus assembled, shall each continue three days, and no longer; every time they are so called out, the eldest officer present shall call the roll on each day, and report the delinquencies to the succeeding legionary court of enquiry, and every officer failing to attend such meeting, on being summoned, not having a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged of by the court of enquiry, shall forfeit and pay, for each day he shall fail to attend, ten dollars, to be appropriated as other fines are by this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every commanding officer of a company shall, within five days after every battalion and legionary muster, make up and report to the commanding officer of his battalion, a return of his company, in such manner and form as shall be furnished by the adjutant from time to time; it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of battalions to make like returns to the commanding officers of legions, within five days thereafter, who shall cause the adjutant of his legion, to make legionary returns to the brigade inspector, within ten days thereafter.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That each captain or commanding officer of a company, shall appoint to his company, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer, to be approved by the commanding officer of his battalion; the appointment of such non-commissioned officers to be evidenced by warrant under the hand of the commanding officer of the battalion; and if any person so appointed and approved of, and having accepted, shall refuse or neglect to take upon him the duties of his appointment, or shall neglect or refuse to obey the orders of his superior officer, he shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the court of enquiry, not exceeding ten dollars, to be assessed and applied as other fines imposed by this act, and the commanding officers of battalions shall have power to reduce to the ranks any non-commissioned officer, whom on complaint made, and due notice given, he shall find guilty of misconduct, or neglect of duty.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers of the several legions, shall meet once in every year, within their respective legionary districts, for the purpose of being trained and instructed by the brigade inspector; the days and places of meeting to be fixed on by the commanding officer of the brigade to which the legions belong, the officers, thus assembled, shall each continue three days, and no longer; every time they are so called out, the eldest officer present shall call the roll on each day, and report the delinquencies to the succeeding legionary court of enquiry, and every officer failing to attend such meeting, on being summoned, not having a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged of by the court of enquiry, shall forfeit and pay, for each day he shall fail to attend, ten dollars, to be appropriated as other fines are by this act.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That any officer who shall be guilty of disobedience, or other misbehaviour, when on duty, or shall at any time be guilty of any conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, shall be put under arrest by his commanding officer, and tried as by this act is directed.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall behave himself disobediently, or mutinously, when on duty, or before any court or board directed by this act to be held, or shall leave the ranks without permission of his officer, on any occasion of parading the company to which he belongs, or appear drunk, or use any reproachful or abusive language to his officers, or any of them, or shall quarrel himself, or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, the court or board may confine him for the day, or he shall be disarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, as the case may be. And he shall moreover, be tried at the discretion of the court of enquiry, in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than one dollar, to be appropriated as other fines imposed by this act.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That if any bystander shall interrupt, molest, or insult any officer or soldier, while on duty at any muster, or shall be guilty of like conduct before any court or board, the commanding officer, or such court or board may cause him to be confined for the day. And that the commanding officer, of each brigade, legion, battalion or company, shall have power to fix certain limits to their respective parades, within which no spectator or bystander shall enter, without permission from the commanding officer, and if any person shall intrude or offend, he shall be liable to be confined during the day, in such manner as the commanding officer shall direct.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers are required to appear in full uniform when on duty, and on failure, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence to be assessed and appropriated as other fines imposed by this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That a brigade inspector, to act as brigade major, and be commissioned with the rank of major, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and the lieutenant colonel commandants are hereby authorized to appoint a legionary staff, to consist of one adjutant, one quarter master, one pay master, to be taken from the officers of the line, and one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, and also, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, one drum major, and one file major, which appointments shall be evidenced by warrants under the hand of the lieutenant colonel commandant, and it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the brigadier general when required, to receive and execute all orders necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and to attend the annual training of the officers, and at the several legionary and battalion musters, and he shall inspect the several battalions belonging to his brigade, at their respective musters, and he shall take an accurate account, from personal inspection, of the quality of the arms and accoutrements, and whether the same are fit or unfit for service, and shall ascertain with precision the bores of muskets; and shall make annual returns in the month of June of each year, of the state of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him reported to the President of the United States, and upon refusal or neglect, he shall be subject to a fine of thirty dollars, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of the brigade. And it shall be the duty of the adjutant to attend and execute the orders of the commanding officer of his legion, necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this law, and to attend the annual training of the officers, and at the several legionary and battalion musters, as also the meeting of the officers within his legion, and upon refusal or neglect, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars, nor less than five dollars, at the discretion of the legionary court of enquiry, unless he can make a reasonable excuse to the commanding officer of his legion; and it shall further be the duty of the adjutant to assist generally in the necessary training of the militia, and he, together with the brigade inspector, shall be allowed such compensation as the legionary courts of enquiry may from time to time think reasonable, to be paid out of the funds arising from fines.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the following forfeitures and penalties shall incurred for delinquencies, viz. By a lieutenant colonel commandant or commanding officer of a legion, for failing to take an oath to summon any court or board, or failing to give notice of a brigade, legionary or battalion muster; to report delinquencies, to make returns of his legion, shall for each and every such offence or neglect, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding seventy dollars; for failing to send into service any militia legally called for, three hundred dollars. By a major for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or board, to give notice of any brigade, legionary, or battalion muster, to examine his battalion, to report delinquencies, or to make any return, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence and neglect, a sum not exceeding thirty dollars; for failing to call forth his battalion with due dispatch, any detachment of men or officers as guilty of any conduct, unbecoming the commanding officer of his legion, or any call from the President of the United

States, one hundred and fifty dollars. — *Sec. 23. And be it further enacted,* That the respective courts of enquiry, herein mentioned, and the maintenance of a captain, for failing to take an oath, and instruction, and pay of musicians, and of equipping and furnishing the militia with standards and musical instruments, and uniforms in certain cases, with every other thing necessary; to be adjudged and determined by the legionary courts of enquiry, and all accounts passed by the said court, and certified by the legionary courts of enquiry, and all accounts passed by the said court, and certified by the lieutenant colonel commandant, shall be sufficient to authorize the paymaster to pay the same; the paymaster shall keep a regular account of all monies received and disbursed by him on account of the legion, and shall once in every three months, render his accounts, and settle with the court of enquiry. The paymaster shall give bond and security, to be approved of by the court of enquiry for the faithful performance of his duty, and shall be subject to the same mode of recovery for delinquency as is herein prescribed in the case of a delinquent collector, and shall be allowed a commission of two and a half per centum on the several sums by him disbursed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized and empowered, on an invasion, or insurrection, or probable prospect thereof, to call forth such a number of militia, and from such county, and in such a manner, whether by routine of duty or otherwise, as he may deem proper; and for the accommodation, equipment and support of the militia, so at any time to be called forth; the President of the United States may appoint such quartermasters, commissaries, and other staff, as to him shall seem proper, and to fix their pay and allowances, and shall also take such measures for procuring transporting and issuing all orders which may be necessary. Orders for the militia to be called forth as aforesaid, shall be sent to the commanding officer of the district of Columbia, with a notification of the place or places of rendezvous, who shall immediately take measures for detaching the same, with the necessary number and ranks of officers, by detail and rotation of duty or otherwise, as he may be ordered. Whenever any militia shall be called forth into actual service as aforesaid, they shall be governed by the articles of war, which govern the troops of the United States. And courts martial shall be held as therein are directed, to be composed of militia officers only, for the trial of any person, in the militia, but to the cashiering of any officer, or capital punishment of any person, the approbation of the President of the United States. And courts martial shall be held as therein are directed, to be composed of militia officers only, for the trial of any person, in the militia, but to the cashiering of any officer, or capital punishment of any person, the approbation of the President of the United States. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier failing to attend at his brigade legionary, battalion, or company muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars; failing to repair to the place of rendezvous, armed as required, when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective legionary courts of enquiry. By a non-commissioned officer or soldier, for failing to repair to his rendezvous when ordered upon any call from the President, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be adjudged of and determined by the respective battalion courts of enquiry, and moreover shall be enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty; all officers failing as before mentioned, shall be subject to be arrested, tried, censured, or cashiered, at the discretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier failing to attend at his brigade legionary, battalion, or company muster, armed and equipped as the law directs, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than seventy-five cents, nor more than five dollars, at the discretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. If any non-commissioned officer or private shall be returned as a delinquent in not appearing, armed and accoutred as the law directs, the court of enquiry before whom the same shall be tried, may, if it appear reasonable, remit the fine incurred by him, provided every such delinquent shall make it appear that he was unable to procure the legal equipment. Any private at or near the muster ground at any legionary, battalion, or company muster, who shall refuse or neglect to go into the ranks when required, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the fines and penalties incurred by infants and apprentices, for the breach or neglect of their duty, in any particular service, by law required of them, shall be paid by the parent, guardian or master.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the legionary court of enquiry shall at their first meeting in each year, appoint by ballot, a collector, who shall proceed to collect all fines assessed by virtue of this act, as also all fines incurred under the act of Congress, at their last session, empowering the President to organize the militia of the district of Columbia, not previously sent out for collection, upon a list thereof, certified by the clerk of the court of enquiry, and delivered to him in sixteen days after each legionary court of enquiry, who shall give his receipt therefor, and having deducted a commission of six per centum, shall account for, and pay the residue into the hands of the paymaster, in three months thereafter; and in case of default, to be recovered against the collector, by motion, in any court of record, within said district, ten days notice of such motion being given, to the collector, at the first legionary or regimental court of enquiry after the time before limited; for accounting and paying to the paymaster as aforesaid, the fines collected by the collector, he shall mark return and report to said court of enquiry, of such fines as cannot be collected, by reason of the insolvency or want of effects of the delinquent or delinquents; and if the said collector shall fail to account for, and pay into the hands of the paymaster as aforesaid, in the time limited as aforesaid, all the residue of the fines by him collected as aforesaid, the whole amount of such fines including his commission, shall be recovered against him, by motion, in any court of record within this district, ten days previous notice of such motion being given to said collector, and if such collector shall fail to make return and report as aforesaid, of such fines as he shall be unable to collect by reason of the causes aforesaid, or shall make a false return and report of the same, the whole amount of the same shall be recovered by the court of his having discharged the said services.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, shall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and fashion of which uniforms to be determined on for the respective legions, by the first legionary courts of enquiry which shall be held, and be approved of by the brigadier general, provided the expence of the same, additional to that of usual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each person, and every such non-commissioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muster, held after three months from the time that such uniforms shall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto shall have been published in some newspaper within the legionary district, and not wearing the same, shall be fined five dollars for each offence, unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himself.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the fines, thus paid into the hands of the paymaster by virtue of this act, shall be held as a fund for defraying the salaries of the officers and other persons

employed by the government which it defends; the sudden fall of the public funds is the first symptom of those calamities which may follow the violation of all the social rights.

"The French are rendered indignant, rather than terrified, by English menace. Their defeats have not reduced their spirit, nor have their victories contributed to their effeminacy; in a war apparently endless, they have seen all Europe conspiring against them. Their perseverance, their bravery, and the dextrous activity of their government, have terminated that contest. This war would have a different issue. France will fight for the liberty of the nations of Europe, and for the sanctity of their treaties; and if the English government wishes to render it a national war, it may easily happen that their naval power, now so formidable, might be unable to decide alone (single-handed) the fate of England, and to ensure her victory.

"The French, supported by their just cause, and being powerful from the confidence which they repose in their government, are not deterred by new expenses and new sacrifices, which this war will necessarily occasion; their system of finance, more simple and less pompous than that of London, is the more secure; all their strength lies in their foil and in their courage.

"On the first publication of the English message, the views of the world were directed to the cabinet of the Tuilleries; the least movements of it obtained a character of importance; and the most indefinite expressions were caught with avidity. Each expected with impatience the assembly appointed for the presentation of strangers, which occurs on one of the Sundays every month, at the drawing room of Madame Bonaparte; each was prepared to draw from its conclusions in his own way. It was splendid as usual. The first consul, who appeared on this occasion, said on entering the room, to the English ambassador, who stood at the side of count de Marckoff; "Now we have been fighting for twelve years, a storm appears to rise in London, and they are inclined to fight twelve years longer. The king of England says that France is making immense naval preparations; he has been led into error. In the French ports, there is not a single armament of any consequence; the whole fleet has sailed for St. Domingo and the colonies—with respect to the ports of Holland, which are likewise quoted in the message; there is only one armament under the command of general Victor; and all Europe knows its destination to be Louisiana. The king further observes, that differences prevail between the cabinets of Paris and London. I know of none. It is true, England ought to evacuate Malta; and Malta has not been evacuated; and his Britannic majesty is bound to that effect by the most solemn treaty ever concluded. There can be no doubt respecting the speedy evacuation of this island. It is intended to intimidate the French people by warlike preparations. It is possible to kill, but not to intimidate them."

"In the course of the assembly, when the first consul again approached count de Marckoff, he said to him in a semi-audible voice, 'the English ministry wish to retain Malta for seven years longer: such a proposal was insulting, and no treaties ought to be concluded, which it was not intended to fulfil.'

"The remainder of the conversation relates to the Dutchess of Dorset, exactly as it was represented in the English papers, excepting the following clause.]

"If it should prove to be true that we must have WAR, the responsibility will exclusively fall upon those who deny their own signatures; because they hesitate to fulfil treaties which they have concluded." Those of the First Consul require no commentary—they sufficiently explain the present opinion, his past conduct, and his resolution for the future. It is only necessary to compare them with the procrastinations, the duplicity, the intrigues and the message of the English government, in order to decide on the justice of the dispute."

"Suddenly appears a solemn message from the cabinet of St. James's, and informs all Europe, that France is making immense preparations in her harbours and in those of Holland; a proposal is made in parliament, to grant extraordinary means of defence to the king of England, such as are consistent with the security of the British empire, and with the honor of the three crowns. The sudden appearance of such a message renders it doubtful whether it is the effect of treason or insanity, or of imbecility. If, on the one hand, we cast a view on the ports of France and Holland, where we discover naval armaments consisting only of a few ships of the line and some frigates, destined for different colonies; and on the other, contemplate the harbors of England filled with a formidable naval power, we are tempted to believe, that the message of the king of England implies merely a coarse irony, if this farce is not unworthy of the majesty of government. On considering the influence of actions, in a country boasting of its liberty, it may be supposed the king of England has only yielded to weakness, if weakness were comparable with the principal qualifications of a king.—Consequently there remain no other rational motives than those of dishonesty; of avowed enmity to the French nation; of perfidy, and a desire of publicly violating a solemn treaty, in order to retain advantages, the renunciation of which is demanded by the honor of France, and by the faith of treaties.

"On reading the message, we believe we exist in the times of those treaties which the Vandals concluded with the degenerated Romans; when power supplied the place of public faith; when the enemy to be assailed was previously calumniated with ARMED RECIPITATION. In the modern state of civilization, there is a certain respect which a great monarch, a polished people, owe to each other; even though it consisted only in finding a reasonable pretext for an unjust war. But here every thing is fictitious, 'unjust, unjust; eternal warfare will follow a blocking war'; the more unjust the attack, the more irreconcileable must be the hatred.

"Such a piece of news will doubtless excite the indignation of Europe. Whilst Englishmen themselves, who are not completely dizzled with national pride, sigh on this occasion! The Times calls the peace of Amiens an armistice, and has published the most bloody



LEXINGTON, JUNE 14.

ERRATA.—In the account of marriages last week, for "Adam Goodlett, of Scott," read "John Goodlett, of Fayette."

We have in this day's paper concluded the publication of the laws passed at the last session of Congress; our readers may therefore expect to have the Foreign news, which has become interesting, detailed at much greater length, as the columns hitherto occupied by the laws, can be appropriated to that purpose. We have uniformly given the LATEST European accounts on the important subject which agitates those countries, particularly such as had any mark of being official.—The manifesto in this day's Gazette, gives Bonaparte's sentiments on the subject.

London accounts have been received up to the 24th April. By those it appears, that the question of peace or war remained undecided—preparations continued, making by both parties. The town of Flushing, belonging to the Batavian Republic, has been declared in a state of siege, by order of the First Consul, in consequence of England refusing to deliver up the island of Goree. By an express order of Bonaparte, the Louisiana expedition is suspended, and the troops are debarked. The celebrated Aloys Reding has been elected Landmann for the canton of Schwitz.

A Chillicothe paper of the 4th inst. contains the report of a Council of War, and the colonies—with respect to the ports of Holland, which are likewise quoted in the message; there is only one armament under the command of general Victor; and all Europe knows its destination to be Louisiana. The king further observes, that differences prevail between the cabinets of Paris and London. I know of none. It is true, England ought to evacuate Malta; and Malta has not been evacuated; and his Britannic majesty is bound to that effect by the most solemn treaty ever concluded. There can be no doubt respecting the speedy evacuation of this island. It is intended to intimidate the French people by warlike preparations. It is possible to kill, but not to intimidate them."

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Capt. Dwyer from Martinique arrived at N. York, informs, that in consequence of recent advices from Bourdeaux, an embargo was laid on English vessels at Dominique on the 24th, and at Martinique the 27th ult. the day our informant left off by cutting his cable.—That the English officers belonging to the West-Indies had arrived with orders to join their regiments immediately—and that the Capt. General of Martinique, having been ordered to France, sailed on the 24th of April, on board a ship of war, accompanied by a brig commanded by Bonaparte's younger brother.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

BENJAMIN CONNET, who committed the aggravated robbery on Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, in March last, was apprehended about the first of May, in Upper Canada. He was conducted back through the western part of the state of New-York, a few days since. The circumstances of his apprehension were peculiar, and well nigh proved fatal to Connet.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1.

In Paris it is said to be a frequent thing to find placards stuck up with the words—'No Peace—No Consul.'

Letters from Italy, state, that the Pope is at present occupied with a grand project conceived by Michael Angelo,

which is to turn the Tiber from its present course, for the purpose of obtaining

those monuments of arts and antiquity, which are supposed to be in its present

bed.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the 25th of May, last, a negro man by the name of ARTHUR, of a middle size; he is a handsome well made, sensible smart fellow, very ready to give a good account of himself—he is about five feet nine inches high, about 150lb. weight; he is some brighter than a cole black; he was raised a farmer and waggoner, & is about 27 years old; his great toe is much longer than his small ones, which will show by his track—he has thin places of hair on his head, I think on the right side. Captain Peter Poindexter, eight miles from Lexington, in Jessamine county, owns his wife, and expect he will use in that neighbourhood.—Any person who will deliver him to me, in Fayette county, shall receive the above reward.

PHILIP WEBBER.

June 10th, 1803. *3w

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on the Hickman road, three miles from Lexington, on the 28th of April last, a

Brown Horse, with a bald face, one eye white, three white feet, a brand on his near shoulder. Any person taking up said horse and delivering him to the subscriber, or giving information so that the owner may get him will be paid all reasonable expences by me.

CHARLES M'GOWAN.

June 13th, 1803. *3w



THE Members

of the LEXINGTON LODGE,

No. 1, are requested

to be punctual

in their at

tendance at their

Lodge Room, on

the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

An oration will be delivered on

the occasion, which the Citizens are

invited to attend.

JAMES COLEMAN, Sec.

June 13, 1803.



FROM A LONDON PAPER.
THE MISANTHROPIST.

O MARK the aged wand'rer's step,
And grief-worn form; his tearful eye,
By sorrow drain'd, forgets to weep;
He scarcely breathes the ling'ring sigh;
So still, yet so profound his grief,
We rather feel, than hear him groan;
Rather he shuns, than asks relief—
Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!

Nor him the churlish winter spares;
His shrinking frame, and hoary locks!
The rude winds lash his silv'ry hairs;
The pelting storm his mis'ry mocks;

Yet while his hollow looks betray
The throb supprest, the secret moan—
No words but these his griefs convey,
Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!

But tho' to paint the woes he feels,
No words but these he seems to know
From habit yet perchance he steals
A momene's respite from his woe;
They serve to soothe with magic pow'r
The sens of griefs too mighty grown—
Thus meas'ring every joylets hour—
Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!

In vain the source of woes we seek,
Of woes which shun the gazer's eye,
The cares that blanch his furrow'd cheek,
The griefs that prompt the latent figh;

To all the forms of nature dead,
And deaf to pity's melting tone,
Each fond, each bland emotion fed—
Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!

To him from life's gay scenes estrang'd,
And all the dear delights of home,
The world to one vast waste is chang'd,
And men the beasts that round it run;
No friend the social blis to share,
No wife to make his griefs her own,
The sorrowing victim of despair—
Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!

But though no cure his grief receives,
Nor time subdues his calm despair,
Yet still his hand affusive leaves
A mild and quiet aspect there;
Silent he roves the live-long day,
A wand'rer, aged and unknown,
Or pours unfeen his pensive lay—
Poor Joe's alone! poor Joe's alone!

DIVERSITY.

A German writer says, that in some winters on the eastern parts of Russia, one night is known to have continued forty days and upwards.

HAVING yesterday received a quantity of RECORD PAPER of SUPERIOR QUALITY, Clerks and others may be supplied with BLANK BOOKS of any size or description on the shortest notice.

PROPOSALS,
By JAMES M. BRADFORD,
For Publishing by Subscription.

NOTES ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE

MISSISSIPPI;
WITH NINE PLATES
Laying down the most difficult passages in the River.
TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS
AND OBSERVATION;
And corrected after several voyages, in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200 COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useles to say any thing in praise of this work. The circumstance of its being the labor of a Gentleman of Observation, and Corrected after Several Voyages down the River, when the Water was High, and when Low, speaks more loudly in recommendation of it, than any thing that can here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.
I. It shall be printed on a good type, and such paper as our country affords; and will contain from 60 to 100 pages, medium duodecimo, printed in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents. Twenty-Five Cents to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the work.

III. No person will be considered a subscriber, who does not advance the first payment of his subscription.

IV. Any person procuring Ten subscribers, and being accountable for the money, shall have One gratis.

** Subscriptions received by the Editor, at the office of the *Guardian*, Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford, Lexington, and by the different Post-Blatters, throughout the state.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now opening, an assortt of
12 MERCHANTIZE,
Among which are, Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins, Boot Legs, Morocco and Kid Slippers, Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. A few Engravings in elegant frames of the President, Gen. Washington, &c.

Also, a quantity of Roram and Fur Hats, assortt in cases, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Ginseng, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees-Wax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Salt Making business on the first day of May next, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, payable in salt, or otherwise, to come forward before that time for payment.—And those indebted to him are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their accounts, on or before said time, by doing of which they will oblige their friend and servant.

CHS. BEELER.

Mann's Lick, Beech Springs, }
March 6th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, to the amount of 12,000 acres, situate on the waters of the South Fork of Licking, in Harrison and Pendleton counties; the subscriber located and directed the surveys of the above Land, and believes the titles are sure. There are Small Farms opened on some of the land by tenants. Likely Horses, Mares or Colts, will be received in four annual payments if required, and the land divided to suit the purchaser. Apply to the subscriber, living on Gray's run, in Harrison county, who will shew the land.

*6w SAML. M'MILLIN.

BLUE DYING,

AT the sign of the Golden Boot and Shoe, next house to Stewart's printing office, Main-street. I will Dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a boiling hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, and will charge only

3s. a pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Boot & Shoe Maker.
Lexington, April 30, 1803.

Notice to whom it may concern,
Be it known, that on the fifteenth day of June next, pursuant to an order of the county court of Montgomery, I shall attend and continue from day to day, 'till the business is completed, accompanied by commissioners, at the beginning corner of an entry in the following words and figures, to wit, "March 21, 1783, George Williams, withdraws 1000 acres of land on a T. W. entered May 12, 1780, on Hinkton's fork of Licking, and enters the same on the ridge between the said fork and Stoner's fork, beginning at George Williams Jun. N. E. corner, at a hickory and two elms, and extending N. 20 W. 400 poles, thence S. 70 W. 400 poles, then at right angles to the beginning for quantity;" in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as may be necessary to establish the said beginning, and do such other acts and things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

PATRICK GOODWIN.

May 9th, 1803. *3

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern,
THE affitors for the Direct Tax, in the District of Logan, having in many instances affested the same tracts of land twice, and under this error the collector of that District, having sold said lands, the subscriber deems it necessary to forswear all persons from settling or improving the two tracts mentioned in the said affitor's receipt, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

They will fee by the receipt that the tax was paid some time previous to the sale.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,

OCTOBER 2d, 1802.

RECEIVED of Robert Baylor,

by the hand of Walker Baylor, Esq.

Seven Dollars, Thirty Seven Cents,

and three and an half Mills, in fee

for the tax and costs on the two

following tracts of land, viz.

1000 } Acres, both ly-

ing in Logan Collection District.

3* JAMES COLEMAN, Clk.

BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.

FERRY & TAVERN.

JAMES CHAMBERS,

WISHES to inform the public, that he now occupies the house and Ferry formerly occupied by Benjamin Button, at Limestone, Kentucky—and having repaired the house, and made other necessary arrangements for the accomodation of travellers, he hopes by a constant attention to their ease and convenience, and to the ferry particularly, (it being the most convenient of any in the place, for travellers from Kentucky to the Eastward to cross at) to merit the patronage of such as may think proper to favor him with a call. He has a large and convenient stable, to which the strictest attention will be paid.—And for the convenience of travellers, he has prepared a list of the different stages from Limestone to Wheeling, which may be had on application.

March 24, 1803.

FOR SALE

For Cash, or on Credit,
2000 Acres of LAND,

Situate, lying and being in the county of Bourbon, in the forks of Brush creek and Hinkton near Millersburg, entered on a military warrant early in 1780, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph Chew, and by said Chew, conveyed in trust to Robert and John Watts, of the city of New-York.

The good quality and convenient situation of this tract of Land is so generally known, that a particular description would be unnecessary, as it is presumable those inclined to purchase will examine it. It will be divided if required.

The subscriber will sell it at private sale, and if not disposed of sooner, it will be offered publicly at the Paris District court in March next, where the title papers by application may be seen, and due attendance will be given by

H. TAYLOR, Attorney for

Robt. & John Watts.

30th Oct. 1802.

Knox County, Kentucky,

At a meeting of the board of Commissioners appointed to perpetuate testimony, on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of this board shall be on the first Monday in every month, commencing on the first Monday in May, and ending in October; and that they will adjourn from day to day at each meeting, until the business before them is finished—and that notice thereof be given in the public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

Knox County, April Term, 1803.

John Farris, Complainant,

v.s.

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger,

Defendants,

James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger,

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE—EXTRA.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD.—LEXINGTON, JUNE 14, 1803.

From the Aurora.

THOMAS PAINE,
To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE SEVENTH.

RELIGION and war is the cry of the federalists; morality and peace the voice of republicans. The union of morality and peace is congenial; but that of religion and war is a paradox, and the solution of it is hypocrisy.

The leaders of the federalists have no judgment; their plans no consistency of parts and want of consistency is the natural consequence of want of principle. They exhibit to the world the curious spectacle of an opposition without a cause and conducted without system.—Were they, as doctors, to prescribe medicine, as they practise politics, they would poison their patients with destructive compounds.

There are not two things more opposed to each other than war and religion; and yet, in the double game, those leaders have to play, the one is necessarily the theme of their politics, and the other the text of their sermons. The week day orator of Mars and the Sunday preacher of Federal Grace, play like gamblers, into each other's hands, and this they call religion.

Though hypocrisy can counterfeit every virtue, and become the associate of every vice, it requires a great dexterity of craft to give it the power of deceiving. A painted sun may glisten but it cannot warm. For hypocrisy to personate virtue successfully, it must know and feel what virtue is, and as it cannot long do this, it cannot long deceive.—When an orator soaming for war, breathes forth in another sentence a plaintive piety of words, he may as well write *hypocrisy* on his front.

The late attempt of the federal leaders in congress (for they acted without the knowledge of their constituents) to plunge the country into war, merits not only reproach, but indignation. It was madmen's conceived in ignorance and acted in wickedness. The head and the heart went partners in the crime.

A neglect of punctuality in the performance of a treaty is made a cause of war by the *Barbary Powers*, and of remonstrances and explanations by *civilized powers*. The Mahomedans of Barbary negotiate by the sword—they seize first, and expostulate afterwards; and the federal leaders have been labouring to *barbarize* the United States by adopting the practice of the Barbary states, and this they call honor. Let their honor and their hypocrisy go weep together, for both are defeated. The present administration is too moral for hypocrites and too economical for public spendthrifts.

A man the least acquainted with diplomatic affairs, must know, that a neglect in punctuality is not one of the legal causes of war, unless that neglect be confirmed by a refusal to perform; and even then it depends upon circumstances connected with it. The world would be in continual quarrels and war, and commerce be annihilated, if Algerine policy was the law of nations. And were America, instead of becoming an example to the Old World, of good and moral government, and civil manners, or if they like it better, of gentlemanly conduct towards other nations, to set up the character of *russian*, that of *a word and a blow, and the blow first*, and thereby give the example of pulling down the little that civilization has gained upon barbarism, her independence, instead of being an honor and a blessing, would become a curse upon the world and upon herself.

The conduct of the Barbary powers, though unjust in principle, is suited to their prejudices, situation, and circumstances. The crusades of the church to exterminate them, fixed in their minds the unobligated belief that every Christian power was their mortal enemy. Their religious prejudices, therefore, suggest

the policy, which their situation and circumstances protect them in. As a people, they are neither commercial nor agricultural, they neither import nor export, have no property floating on the seas, nor ships nor cargoes in the ports of foreign nations. No retaliation, therefore, can be acted upon them, and they sin secure from punishment.

But this is not the case with the United States. If she sins as a Barbary power, she must answer for it as a civilized one. Her commerce is continually passing on the seas exposed to capture, and her ships and cargoes in foreign ports to detention and reprisal. An act of war committed by her in the Mississippi, would produce a war against the commerce of the Atlantic States and the latter would have to curse the policy that provoked the former.—In every point, therefore, in which the character and interest of the United States be considered, it would ill become her to set an example contrary to the policy and custom of civilized powers, and practiced only by the Barbary powers, that of striking before the expostulates.

But can any man, calling himself a legislator, and supposed by his constituents to know something of his duty, be so ignorant as to imagine that seizing on New Orleans would finish the affair, or even contribute towards it. On the contrary, it would have made it worse. The treaty right of deposit at New Orleans, and the rights of the navigation of the Mississippi into the gulf of Mexico are distant things. New Orleans is more than an hundred miles in the country from the mouth of the river, and as a place of deposit is of no value, if the mouth of the river be shut, which either France or Spain could do, & which our possession of New Orleans could neither prevent nor remove. New Orleans in our possession, by an act of hostility, would have become a blockaded port, and consequently of no value to the western people as a place of deposit. Since therefore, an interruption had arisen to the commerce of the western states, and until the matter could be brought to a fair explanation, it was of less injury to have the port shut and the river open, than to have the river shut, and the port in our possession.

That New Orleans could be taken required no stretch of policy to plan, nor spirit of enterprise to effect.—It was like marching behind a man to knock him down—and the dastardly flyness of such an attack would have stained the fame of the United States. Where there is no danger cowards are bold, and captain *Bobadil* are to be found in senates as well as on the stage. Even Governor on such a march, dare have shewn a leg.

The people of the western country to whom the Mississippi serves as an inland sea to their commerce, must be supposed to understand the circumstances of that commerce, better than a man who is a stranger to it; and as they have shewn no approbation of the war-whoop measure of the federal senators, it becomes presumptive evidence they disapprove them. This is a new mortification to those war-whoop politicians; for the case is, that finding themselves losing ground and withering away in the Atlantic States, they laid hold of the affair of New Orleans in the vain hope of rooting and reinforcing themselves in the western states; and they did this without perceiving, that it was one of those ill-judged hypocritical expedients in politics, that whether it succeeded or failed, the event would be the same—Had their motion succeeded, it would have endangered the commerce of the Atlantic States, and ruined their reputation there; and, on the other hand, the attempt to make a tool of the western people, was so badly concealed, as to extinguish all credit with them.

But hypocrisy is a vice of a sanguine constitution. It flatters and promises itself every thing; and it

has yet to learn, with respect to moral and political reputation, it is less dangerous to offend than to deceive.

To the measures of administration supported by the firmness and integrity of the majority in congress, the United States owe, as far as human means are concerned, the preservation of peace and of national honor. The confidence which the western people reposed in the general government and in their representatives, is rewarded with success. They are reinstated in their rights with the least possible loss of time; and their harmony with the people of New Orleans, so necessary to the prosperity of the United States, which would have been broken, and the seeds of discord sown in its place, had hostilities been preferred to accommodation, remains unimpaired.—Have the federal ministers of the church meditated on these matters? and laying aside as they ought to do, their electioneering and vindictive prayers and sermons returning thanks that peace is preserved and commerce without the stain of blood.

In the oleaginous contemplation of this state of things, the mind, by comparison, carries itself back to those days of uproar and extravagance that marked the career of the former administration, and decides, by the unstudied impulse of its own feelings, that something must then have been wrong. Why was it, that America, formed for happiness, and remote by situation and circumstances from the troubles and cupuls of the European world, became plunged into its vortex and tainted with its crimes? The answer is easy.—Those who were then at the head of affairs were apostates from the principles of the revolution. Raised to an elevation they had not a right to expect, nor judgment to conduct, they became like feathers in the air, and blown about by every puff of passion or conceit.

Candor would find some apology for their conduct, if want of judgment was their only defect. But error and crime, though often alike in their features, are distant in their characters and in their origin. The one has its source in the weakness of the head, the other in the badness of the heart, and the coalition of the two describes the former administration.

Had no injurious consequences arisen from the conduct of that administration, it might have passed for error or imbecility, and been permitted to die and be forgotten. The grave is kind to innocent offence.—But even innocence when it is a cause of injury ought to undergo an enquiry.

The country, during the time of the former administration, was kept in continual agitation and alarm, & that no investigation might be made into its conduct, it entrenched itself within a magic circle of terror, and called it a *sedition law*. Violent and mysterious in its measures and arrogant in its manners, it affected to disdain information and insulted the principles that raised it from obscurity. John Adams, & Timothy Pickering, were men whom nothing but the accidents of the times rendered visible on the political horizon. Elevation turned their heads, and public indigitation cast them to the ground—But an enquiry into the conduct and measures of that administration is nevertheless necessary.

The country was put to great expense: Loans, taxes, and standing armies, became the standing order of the day. The militia, said Secretary Pickering, are not to be depended upon, and fifty thousand men must be raised. For what? No cause to justify such measures has yet appeared—No discovery of such a cause has yet been made. The pretended sedition law shut up the sources of investigation, and the precipitate flight of John Adams closed the scene. But the matter ought not to sleep here.

It is not to gratify resentment, or

upon this subject. It is not in the power of man to accuse me of a persecuting spirit. But some explanation ought to be had. The motives and objects respecting the extraordinary and expensive measures of the former administration ought to be known. The sedition law, that shield of the moment, prevented it then, and justice demands it now.—If the public have been imposed upon, it is proper they should know it; for where judgment is to act, or a choice to be made, knowledge is first necessary. The conciliation of parties, if it does not grow out of explanation, partakes of the character of collusion or indifference.

There has been guilt somewhere; and it is better to fix it where it belongs, and separate the deceiver from the deceived, than that suspicion, the bane of society, should range at large, and sour the public mind.—The military measures that were proposed and carrying on during the former administration could not have for their object the defence of the country against invasion. This is a case that decides itself, for it is self-evident that while the war raged in Europe, neither France nor England could spare a man to send to America. The object therefore must be something at home, and that something was the overthrow of the representative system of government, for it could be nothing else. But the plotters got into confusion and became enemies to each other.—Adams hated and was jealous of Hamilton, and Hamilton hated and despised both Adams and Washington. Surely Timothy stood aloof, as he did at the affair of Lexington, and the part that fell to the public was to pay the expence.

But ought a people who but a few years ago were fighting the battles of the world, for liberty had no home but here, ought such a people to stand quietly by and see that liberty undermined by apostacy, and overthrown by intrigue? Let the tombs of the slain recall their recollection, and the forethought of what their children are to be, revive and fix in their hearts the love of liberty.

If the former administration can justify its conduct, give it the opportunity. The manner in which John Adams disappeared from the government, renders an enquiry the more necessary. He gave some account of himself, lame and confused, as it was, to certain eastern wise men who came to pay homage to him on his birth day. But if he thought it necessary to do this, ought he not to have rendered an account to the public? They had a right to expect it of him. In that *tete a tete* account he says, “Some measures were ‘the effect of imperious necessity,’ ‘much against my inclination.’” What measures does Mr. Adams mean, and what is the imperious necessity to which he alludes. “Others (says he) were the measures of the legislature, which although approved when passed, were never previously proposed or recommended by me.” What measures, it may be asked, were those, for the public have a right to know the conduct of their representatives?—“Some (says he) left to my discretion were never executed because ‘no necessity for them, in my judgment, ever occurred.’”

What does this dark apology, mixed with accusation, amount to, but to increase and confirm the suspicion, that something was wrong. Administration only was possessed of foreign official information, and it was only upon that information communicated by him publicly or privately, or to congress, that congress could act; and it is not in the power of Mr. Adams to shew, from the condition of the belligerent powers, that any *imperious necessity* called for the warlike and expensive measures of his administration.

What the correspondence between administration and Rufus King in London, or Quincy Adams in Holland, or Berlin, might be, is but little known. The public papers have told us, that the former became *cup*

bearer from the London underwriters to Captain Truxton, for which, as minister from a neutral nation, he ought to have been censured. It is, however, a feature that marks the policies of the minister, and hints at the character of the correspondence.

I know it is the opinion of several members of both houses of Congress, that an enquiry, with respect to the conduct of the late administration ought to be gone into. The convulsed state into which the country has been thrown, will be best settled by a full and fair exposition of the conduct of that administration, and the causes and object of that conduct. To be deceived, or to remain deceived, can be the interest of no man who seeks the public good; and it is the deceiver only, or one interested in the deception, that can wish to preclude enquiry.

The suspicion against the late administration is, that it was plotting to overturn the representative system of government, and that it spread alarms of invasions that had no foundation, as a pretence for raising and establishing a military force, as the means of accomplishing that object.

The law, called the sedition law, enacted that "If any person should write or publish, or cause to be written or published any libel (with out defining what a libel is) against the government of the United States, or either House of Congress, or against the President, he should be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years."

But it is a much greater crime for a President to plot against a constitution and the liberties of the people, than for an individual to plot against a president; and consequently John Adams is accountable to the public for his conduct, as the individuals under his administration were to the sedition law.

The object, however, of an enquiry in this case, is not to punish, but to satisfy; and to shew by example to future administrations, that an abuse of power and trust, however disguised by appearances, rendered plausible by pretence, is one time or other to be accounted for.

THOMAS PAINE.
Bordentown on the Delaware, N. Jersey, May 13, 1803.

From the Palladium.

MERCER COUNTY, May 15, 1803.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

AFTER a service of ten years in the state legislature and congress, I have voluntarily withdrawn from public service.

I pray you to accept my grateful thanks for the frequent evidences of esteem and confidence I have received from you. They are evidences of respect that will be ever gratefully remembered by me.

Before I take my final leave of you, permit me to give you some account of the proceedings of the last congress, without reserve or without prejudice to any set of men, and without the fear of censure or the hope of applause, to state my opinions.

I will begin with those proceedings that most immediately concern our state and the western country in general; I mean the shutting of the Port of New Orleans against the Americans, contrary to treaty. Most of the proceedings on this subject was transacted with closed doors; and although I am not permitted to disclose what did pass in our secret sittings, I am at liberty to speak of what did not pass. The idea held out to our government by the Spanish minister resident in the United States was, that this was the act of the intendant and not the act of the Spanish court.—This I did not believe, and was therefore of opinion, that it was the policy of the United States to order her troops to take possession of the island of New Orleans, for the following reasons, to wit:

1st. If it was the unauthorized act of the intendant, the Court of Spain could not blame us to resist with manly firmness, any unauthorized aggression on our national rights. 2dly, If it was the act of the Court of Spain, it was our duty to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of a right secured to them by treaty. 3dly, That island and the adjacent country must belong to the United States, or the fruit of the people in the western country will always be in the power of the foreign nation holding that port or place. 4thly, Because I believe that the state of affairs in Europe opened a fair opportunity for us to take possession of a country all agree we must

on some day own. 5thly, Because our treasury could well afford the support of the army necessary to conquer the country, and western men a plenty would execute the enterprise. You readily perceive I was not favorable to sending an envoy—a weak nation must beg for its rights; but a strong one ought to demand them. I have no fear but Mr. Monroe will return with an acknowledgment of our rights to the port of New Orleans—but who can tell how long it will be before the right may be again invaded. I do not believe that our government considered the shutting of the port, the unauthorized act of the intendant. If they did, why send a minister. In fine, if it was unauthorized, could not the Court of Spain long since have opened the port? I ask the candid mind to answer the question.

A law passed authorizing the President to hold in readiness to march at a moments warning, 80,000 militia, or to accept of the service of any portion of them, as volunteers. I did not vote for this law, because I do believe it to be a violation of the constitution. That instrument expressly gives the power of raising and supporting armies to congress

—and I do not believe it safe or constitutional to transfer their power to the President or any other person. If troops are necessary, Congress ought to raise them—If they are found necessary in the recess, the President can convene Congress. Besides this objection, others operated with me.

It is well known that militia cannot be marched out of the United States, and no particular provision is made for raising volunteers. Hence I conclude they will not be raised. I therefore consider the law a pompous nullity.

Various propositions were made from both the republican and federal side of the house on the subject of the port of New Orleans: and boy, in my opinion, equally insincere.

The republicans labouring by faint shews to quiet the minds of the western people, left they might attempt to revenge their own wrongs, and thereby commit the peace of the United States before the result of negociation could be known; and the federalists exerting themselves to embarrass the negociation so as to defeat its object. I must therefore conclude, that in the contest of conflicting parties, already advanced too far in opposition to each other, the western people have been neglected.—For I cannot impute to any of our sister states, the want of good will towards us. I have already said the political contest had gone too far—I explain in this way—under the administration of Mr. Adams, the republicans, then the minority, complained of the following errors, to wit—The constant increase of expence—the thirst he shewed for power—and his willingness to engage in war, on slight pretences—Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the leading republican members have pledged themselves to pay the national debt in seventeen years, after repealing the internal taxes.—Any step therefore that will break in on this arrangement will be opposed by the leading republicans, because the wisdom of the President and the accuracy of the secretary of the treasury, & their own fiscal knowledge, is at stake. Every step therefore that tends to simulate the administration of Mr. Jefferson to that of Mr. Adams, whether it be necessary or not, will be opposed by the present majority. The federalists, desirous of bringing the administration of Mr. Jefferson into disrepute, will do all in their power to adopt measures calculated to increase expence, and if possible, breed war, no matter on what pretences or with what nation. So that they may say, Adams made peace, Jefferson made war. Early last session, a resolution was introduced and passed relating to the port of New Orleans; wherein it was declared that congress received with great sensibility the information of the closing of that port, &c. But adhering to their former pacific disposition, &c.—I did not vote for this resolution, because at a time when one of the best rights of the western people was arbitrarily withheld from them, I did not think it proper to declare we would be pacific. Of what avail is national strength if we do not exert it to hold our rights. I am for being pacific so far as relates to the rights of other nations; but will repel by force every encroachment on our national rights.

I will add only one remark more on this subject, viz—I see the Spanish minister here has declared the port of New Orleans again open to the Americans; But if the public prints are to be credited, that island is in possession of the French; at least, L'Aussat, in the name of the French republic, has issued a proclamation to that effect. I suppose the Spanish authority has ceased—and if the French gain possession of that country, our hopes of ever obtaining it are very faint. I believe we have let the golden opportunity pass by, without reaping the benefit it offered us.

There was one other instance in which I thought the western people were refused a reasonable indulgence, to wit—

As the government could not or did not protect us in the enjoyment of the right of deposit at Orleans, and as our produce without it must perish on our hands, and of course the farmer be without money to pay his taxes. I introduced a resolution to suspend the collection of taxes due the United States, in the western country until the port was restored.—This resolution was rejected by the committee of ways and means; altho' a similar indulgence had but a few days before been granted to the merchants of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The salt spring in the Indiana Territory has lately been obtained by treaty from the Indians, and the government proposes to have the salt works at that place carried on at its own expence, and to sell the salt at half a dollar per bushel at the lick. The President being determined to break down the monopoly of salt in this county; and congress, by law, gave 3,000 dollars to set the works in motion.

The western members and the members from Georgia united in petitioning the President to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians for the purpose of obtaining leave to cut a road from Danville in this state, through Tennessee, and to Augusta, in Georgia, in order to facilitate the communication between the people of those states.

Our revenue from commerce is in an unprecedented state of prosperity. Upwards of two millions of dollars was received into the public treasury in the last year, ending the 30th of September, 1802; a sum greater by about two millions of dollars, than was ever before received with the aid of excises and stamped duties. This has enabled the government to meet with regularity all the current demands against it; and also to pay nine millions of dollars in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt besides 1,287,600 dollars paid by the sale of bank stock—leaving still in the treasury, a sum of about 4,500,000 dollars. In addition to this, the secretary of the treasury assures us, that unless some unforeseen calamity shall befall us, there will be no necessity for increasing the public burthen by additional taxation.

The sum necessary to meet the current expenses of the government this year, is 2,660,000 dollars. About the time Mr. Jefferson came into office, the current expenses of the government was near three times that sum. The warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, is not yet determined. Some armed vessels are continued in the Mediterranean sea, for the purpose of protecting our commerce in that quarter.

The late peace in Europe has had a material effect on our exports. The value of exports from the United States, in the year 1801, was ninety three millions of dollars: for 1802, it was 71,857,144 dollars—a sum less by near 20,000,000 dollars, than the preceding year. This diminution of exports appears to have taken place in the middle and southern states (Georgia excepted) while those of the eastern states have kept up their former prices. 2dly, there being a great number of vessel-owners in the eastern states, so that their produce finds its way to market sooner and with more ease than the other states, and because they have their carrying trade in their own hands, while the other states are dependent on vessel-owners from abroad to take their produce to a market. I think our national prosperity has grown fast under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The farmer and laborer relieved from taxation, enjoy the fruit of their industry—our manufactures daily increasing—our national debt melting away by the help of commerce—federalism almost destroyed—and the violence of party in society considerably lessened.

It has been reported that I had declined being a candidate for the next congress, with a view of favoring the election of Gen. Adair—I declare that I had no such view; I wish to see independent men elected to the next Congress. Men who, regardless of the charge of federalism, will firmly contend for the rights of the western people.

I wish to see those men elected members who will view with becoming jealousy the growing influence of the great states of New York and Virginia, in the councils of the nation.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I am, my fellow citizens,
Yours obedient servant,

THO. T. DAVIS.

FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE,
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes,
Sheriff's Bonds, Consta-
ble's blanks, Blank
Deeds, &c. &c.

WHEREAS I hold an obligation from a Mr. Jacob Ferree of the state of Pennsylvania, to convey to me rather more than the one eighth part of his claim of 950 acres of land, on Cain run, in Fayette county, and am now in possession of the same. I do hereby forewarn any person from purchasing the said land, either from him or any person authorized by him to sell the same.

REBECCA CRUTCHFIELD.

3t*3s

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

THE principal surveyors in this commonwealth as well those who have been as those who are now in office, and have not settled one sixth part of the fees they have received, with the Transylvania Seminary or Transylvania University, are hereby requested to forward to the subscriber, such sums as they may have in their hands respectively, due to the University, without delay, and thereby prevent the painful alternative of giving notice, and moving against them. The law requires that statements be made on oath.

SAM'L. BLAIR, T. T. U.
Lexington, June 3, 1803.

BLUE AND RED DYING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he carries on the

WHEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS,

AND

BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel, and will dye cotton, linen and wool, with warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any dye in North America—the deepest blue at four shillings and six pence per pound. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the above colours will please to wash them which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, June 7th, 1803.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON

HAVE RECEIVED

Drab,	, } Superfine Cloths,
Brown,	
Blue,	, } Cashmere.
Mixed,	
White,	, } Cashmere.
Blue,	
Drab,	, } Counterpanes,
Brown,	
Blue,	, } Furniture Dimity,
White,	
Drab,	, } Fancycord,
Brown,	
Blue,	, } Extra Silk Gloves,
White,	
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,	, } Corking do.
Corking	
Apron Check,	, } Girth Webb,
Girth Webb,	
Beaver Gloves,	, } Post Paper,
Post Paper,	
Silk Binding,	, } Fringe,
Fringe,	
Cotton Socks and Stockings,	, } Ink Powder,
Ink Powder,	
Sewing Silk,	, } Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,	
Nuns' Thread,	, } Coat Moles,
Clouts and Tacks,	
Fish Hooks,	, } Nuns' Thread,
Thimbles,	
Awl Blades,	, } Clouts and Tacks,
Hand saw Files,	
Stoughton's Bitters,	, } Fish Hooks,
Smelling Bottles,	
Knitting Pins,	, } Thimbles,
Gun Flints,	
Tumblers,	, } Awl Blades,
Salt Cellars,	
Large White Plates,	, } Hand saw Files,
Blue and Green do.	
Cups and Saucers,	, } Stoughton's Bitters,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,	
Wine Glasses,	, } Smelling Bottles,
Card of elegant Pen Knives,	
Ladies' Elastic Garters,	, } Knitting Pins,
Satin Shoes,	
An elegant assortment of Neck- lace,	, } Gun Flints,
A few set of Cast Weights.	
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE	, } Tumblers,
A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of	
DRY GOODS,	, } Salt Cellars,
GROCERIES,	
HARD,	, } Large White Plates,
GLASS,	
QUEENS' &	, } Blue and Green do.
CHINA	
IRON MONGERY,	, } Cups and Saucers,
CUTLERY,	
SADDLERY, &c.	, } Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers;

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

■ A large quantity of SALT PETRE wanted, enquire as above.